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Feasibility Study: FastOx[®] Gasification for Wood Waste to RNG

Study Execution

- Motivation

- Production of RNG to help green the CA economy (SB 32, AB 3232, SB 100)
- Assist with waste wood, forest and agricultural biomass residue conversion (decreasing fire risk and lowering overall criteria pollutant emissions)
- Extend life of existing CoGen facilities, with associated local community economic benefits

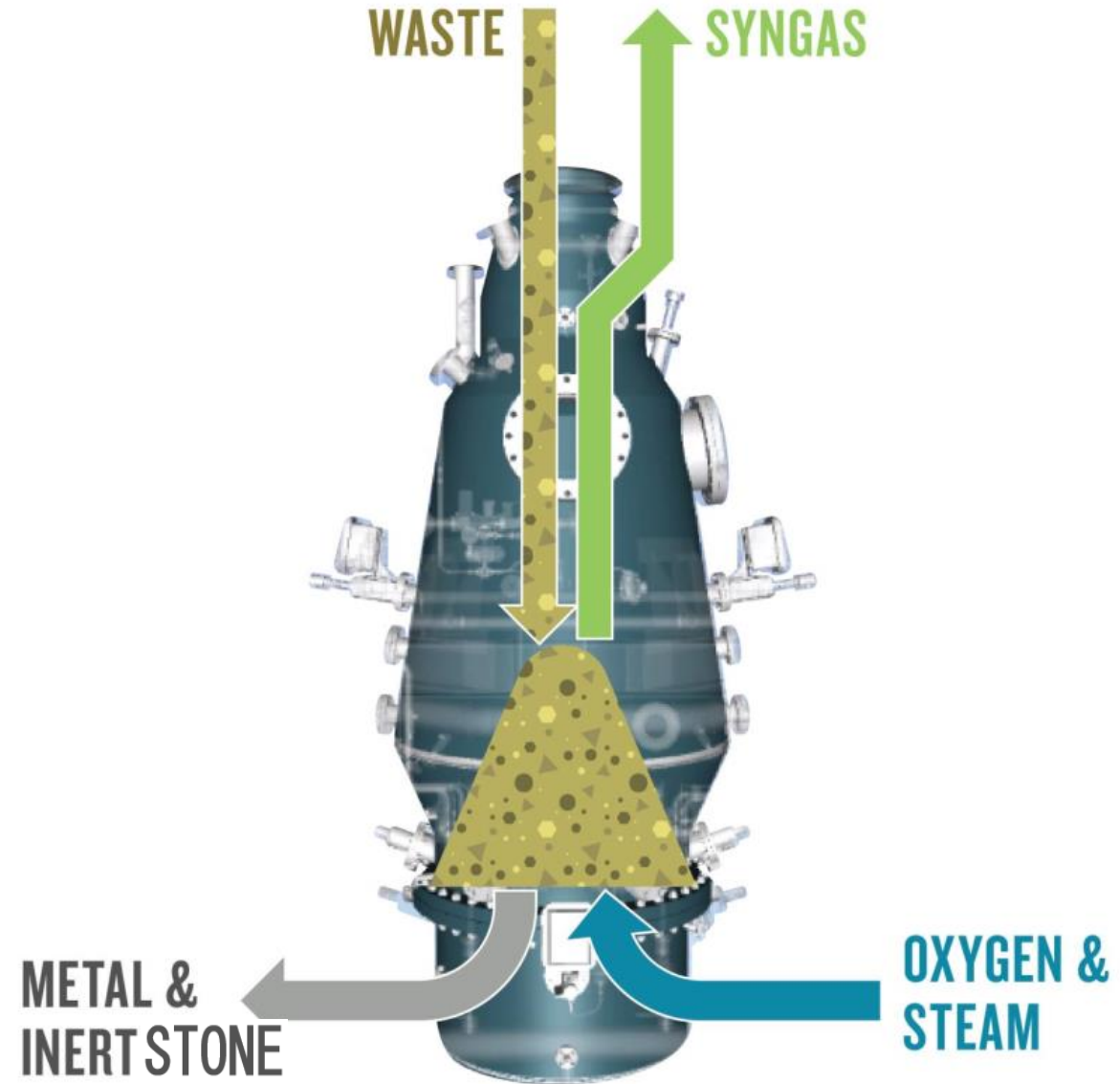
- Main Focus

- Generic California site, 1000 PSIG RNG injection pressure and meeting Rule 21 and Rule 30
- Engagement with proven RNG Isle manufacturers, optimization of the combined FastOx-RNG plant
- Evaluate LCOF vs various factors (pressure, LCFS credit, biomass fee/cost etc.)
- Provide baseline study to progress into further project development

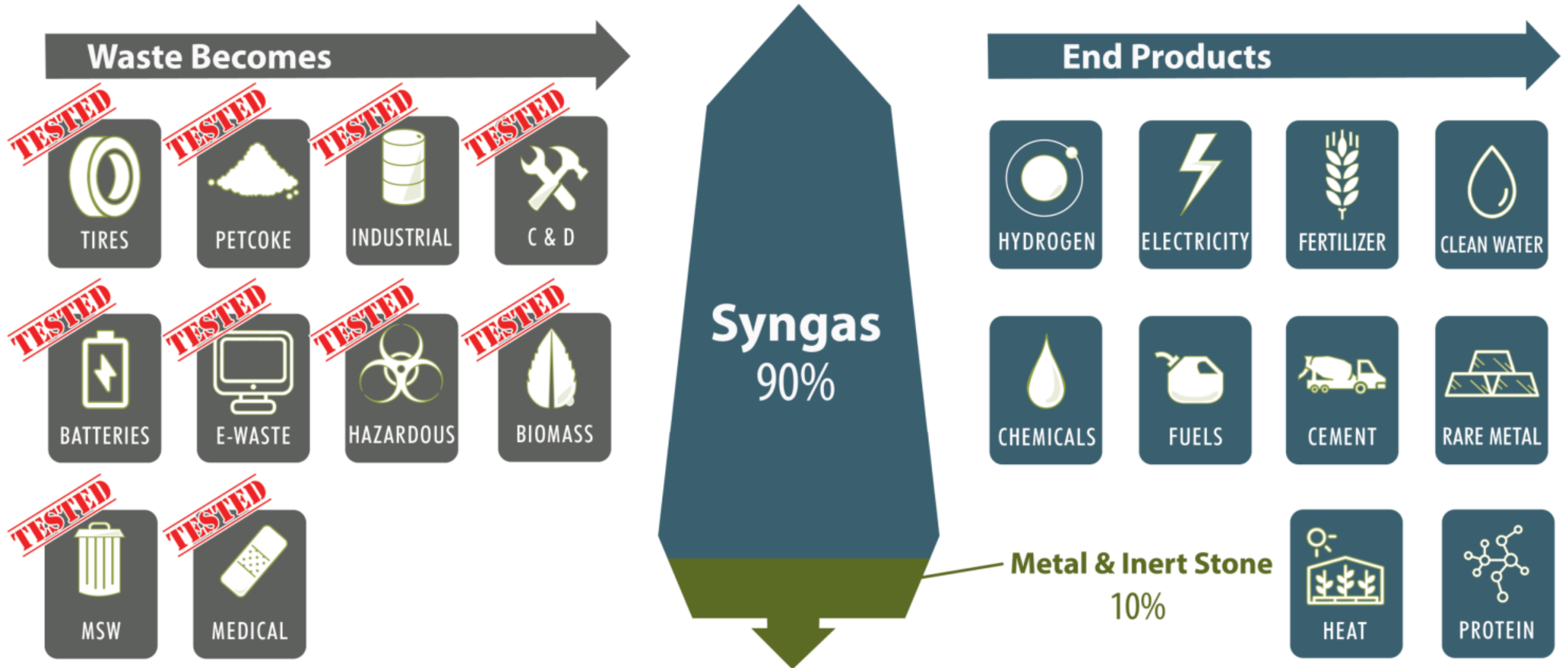
- Main Documents Generated and Final Deliverables

- Feasibility-level Engineering Documents (for multiple plant configurations): Design Basis, Process Description, BFD, PFD (inc. Utility Summary), Major Equip. List, Site Plot Plan, CAPEX and OPEX
- Final Report including LCOF Calculations and corresponding Optimal Plant Configuration selection.

FastOx Gasification



FastOx Gasification



FastOx Gasification



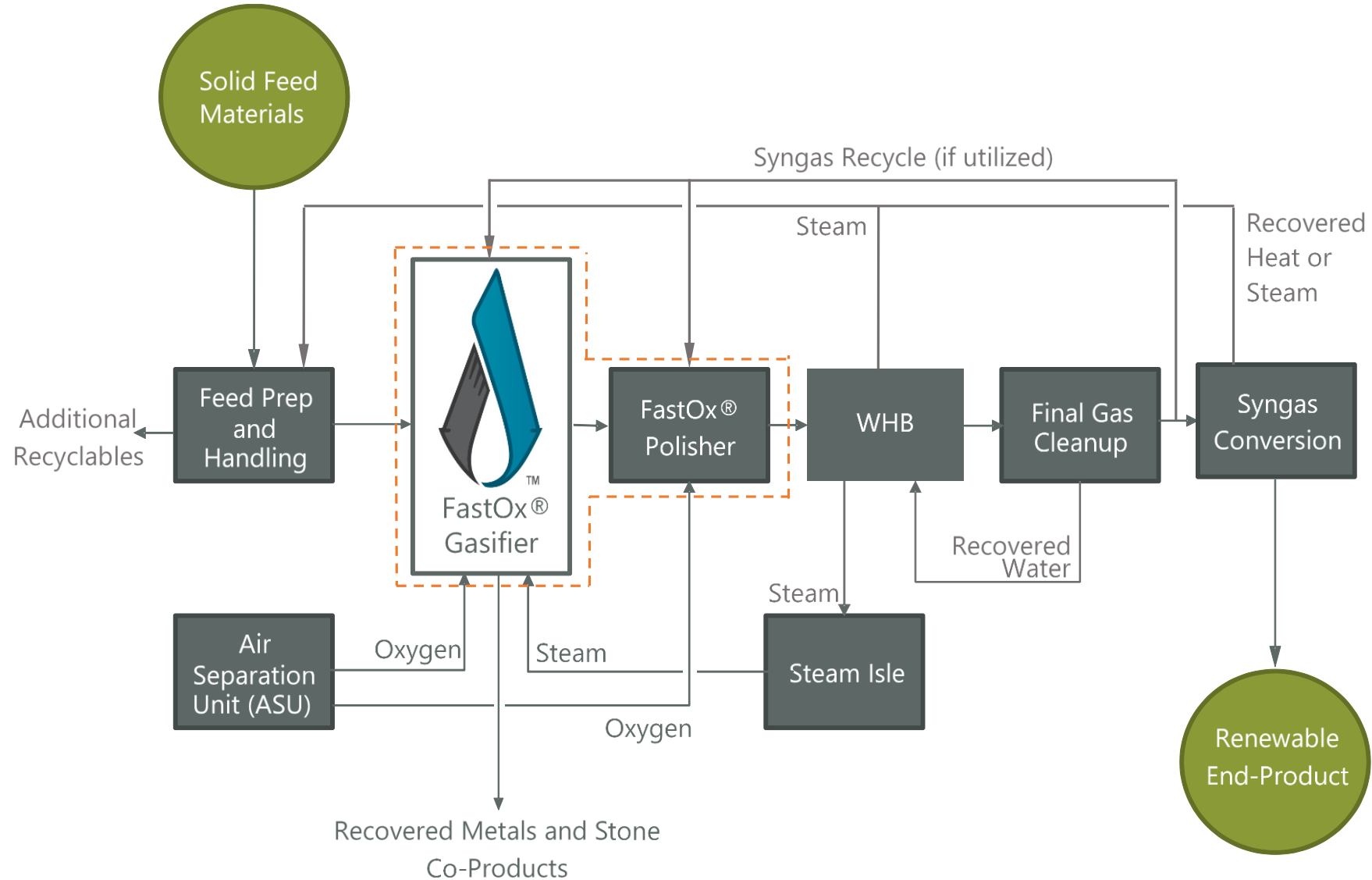
Study Execution – Additional Assumptions

- Major Assumptions
 - Site: Generic CA location
 - Feed Material
 - 40%wt. Forest Thinnings, 40%wt. C&D Wood Waste, 20% Ag. Residues
 - See below compositions. Assuming a conservative ~36%wt. moisture.
 - Utility Costs
 - Local Natural Gas: \$3.00/MMBTU
(2019 Forecasted Avg. Procurement Cost)
 - Local Electricity: \$0.120/kWhe
(2019 Forecasted Wholesale Cost)

Proximate Analysis			
	%wt. (AR)	%wt. (BD)	%wt. (IF)
Moisture	35.9%	0.0%	10.0%
VM	49.2%	76.7%	69.1%
FC	12.8%	20.0%	18.0%
Ash	2.1%	3.3%	2.9%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Ultimate Analysis		
	%wt. (BD)	%wt. (IF)
Moisture	0.00%	10.00%
Ash	3.20%	2.88%
C	49.16%	44.24%
H	5.91%	5.32%
N	0.86%	0.77%
Cl	0.00%	0.00%
S	0.07%	0.06%
O	40.80%	36.72%
	100.0%	100.0%

Study Execution – Basic BFD



Study Results – RNG Quality

	SYNGAS	SNG
Temperature [C]	40	40
Pressure [bar_g]	15	9,6
Molar Flow [kgmole/h]	2997	640
Vol Flowrate [Nm3/h]	67184	14342
Mass Flow [kg/h]	59171	10564
Hydrogen	41,49%	0,04%
CO	41,56%	0,00%
CO2	16,05%	0,93%
H2O	0,53%	0,01%
Methane	0,00%	97,24%
Nitrogen	0,38%	1,78%
Ammonia	53 ppm	0
COS	9 ppm	0
H2S	273 ppm	0

Parameter	PG&E (Rule 21)	Sempra (Rule 30)	Wood Grp (VESTA) Product	Meet Spec?
Quality of Gas				
CO2	≤ 1.00 %vol.	≤ 3.00 %vol.	0.93 %vol.	Y
O2	≤ 0.10 %vol.	≤ 0.20 %vol.	0.00 %vol.	Y
Inerts - Total (CO2, N2, O2 etc.)	-	≤ 4.00 %vol.	2.71 %vol.	Y
S - H2S	≤ 4 ppmV	≤ 4 ppmV. And, zero H2S-treatment solvent or by-product	0 ppmV	Y
S - Mercaptan	≤ 8 ppmV	≤ 5 ppmV	0 ppmV	Y
S - Total	≤ 17 ppmV	≤ 12.6 ppmV	0 ppmV	Y
H2O, P ≤ 800 PSIG	≤ 7lb(H2O)/1MMSCF @ 800PSIG			
H2O, P > 800 PSIG	Dewpoint ≤ 20°F		TBC.	Y
Hydrocarbon Dewpoint, P ≤ 800 PSIG	≤ 45 °F @ 400 PSIG			
Hydrocarbon Dewpoint, P > 800 PSIG	≤ 20 °F @ 400 PSIG			
Liquids	zero			
Merchantability	zero dust, sand dirt, gum, oils etc.			
Temperature	60 °F < T_injection ≤ 100 °F	50 °F < T_injection ≤ 105 °F	90 °F	Y
Heating Valve - HHV	Consistent with Receipt Point	970 ≤ HHV, BTU/scf(dry) ≤ 1150	983.3 BTU/scf(dry)	Y
Interchangability	-	1279 ≤ Wobbe ≤ 1385		
Biomethane Max Allowable Constituents				
Carcinogenic	n/a for this study - wouldn't be accurately modeled			
Non-Carcinogenic	n/a for this study - wouldn't be accurately modeled			
Pipeline Integrity				
NH3	0.001 %vol.		0 ppmV	Y
H2	0.10 %vol.		0.04 % vol.	Y
Hg	0.08 mg/m3			
Siloxanes	0.01 mg(Si)/m3			

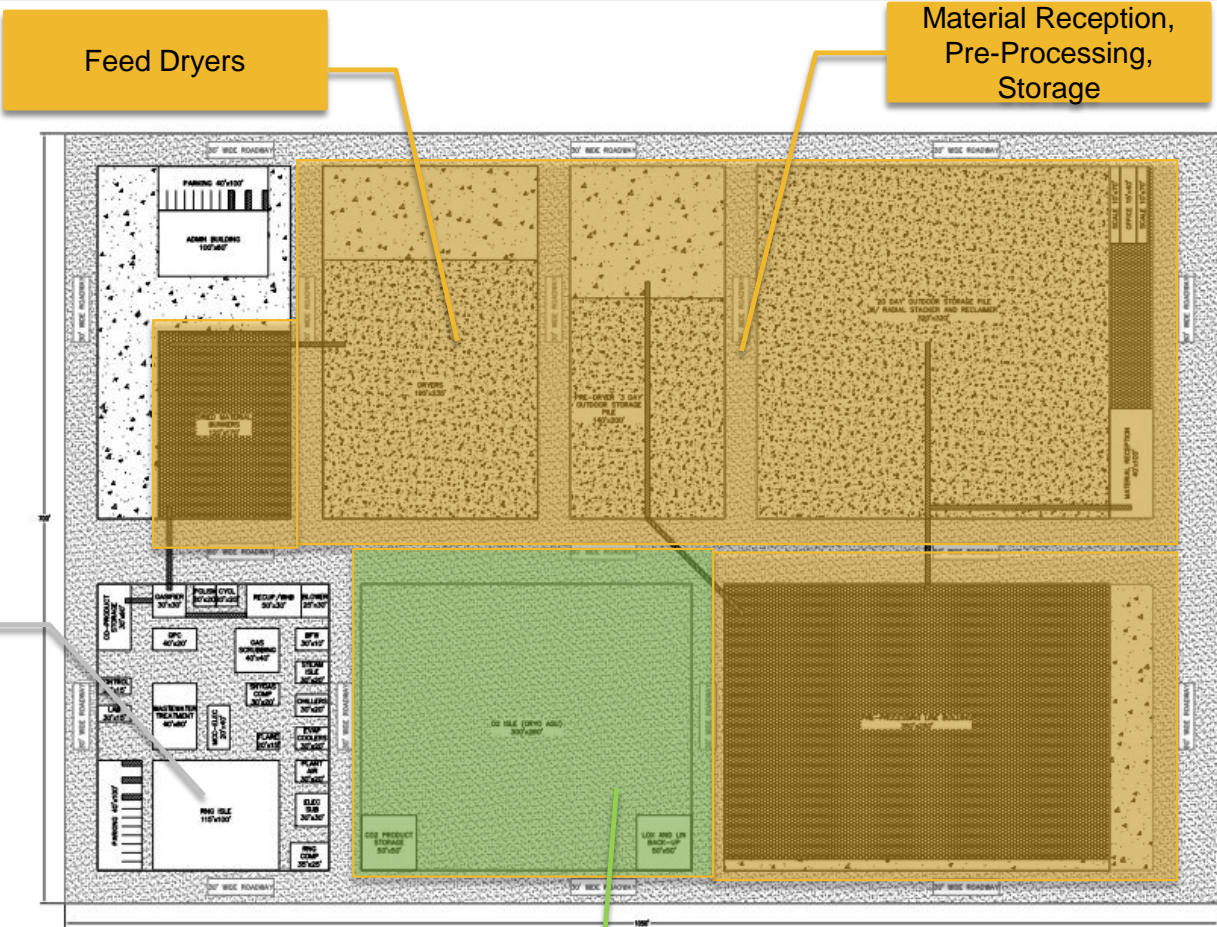
Note: 1 SCF (standard cubic foot) gas is measured at 1 atmosphere and 70°F.

Study Results – Plot Plan



Preliminary Site:
1050' x 700'
= 735,000 SF
= 17 acres

Major Processing Units
(FastOx Gasification, RNG
Isle, BOP)



O2 Plant (and CO2
Product Storage)

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REVISION HISTORY					JOB NUMBER
#	DATE	REV	BY	APP	
1	03/05/19	1	ASR	JR2	342-19001

SIERRA ENERGY
PC&E AND SEMPRA PROJECT
1000 MTPD TO RNG PLOT PLAN
PRELIMINARY

400 BUSINESS CENTER DR., STE. 100
MC PHERSON, IL 60068 USA
847-591-2200
WWW.UNITEC.COM

342-19001-201

07/05/2019

Study Results – CAPEX (LP scenario)


Major Equipment / Isle	Modularized / Packaged Equip CAPEX
Waste Pre-Processing Isle	\$38,740,000
FastOx Gasification (GPRC) Isle	\$35,600,000
Gas Cleaning Isles	\$5,115,000
RNG Isle	\$35,850,000
Oxygen Production	\$51,000,000
Utilities Isles	\$11,765,000
	\$178,070,000

Category	Cost
Total Modular Equipment and Isle Costs	\$178,070,000
Additional Installation Costs	\$60,000,000
Project Development Costs	\$45,210,000
TICC (+/- 30%)	\$283,300,000


Note: Installation and Project Development Costs are highly-specific on site selected.

Study Results – LCA

- UCD LCA and Report
- Assumed smaller, 50MTPD system (less efficient), assumed 90% uptime (at 1,000MTPD would be 95%) and MSW (significantly higher CI compared to biomass/wood waste).



Chair of Technical Thermodynamics



RWTH AACHEN UNIVERSITY

The present work was submitted to Chair of Technical Thermodynamics

Assessing the Environmental Impacts of the FastOx® Gasifier as a Waste Utilization Technology

Bachelor's Thesis

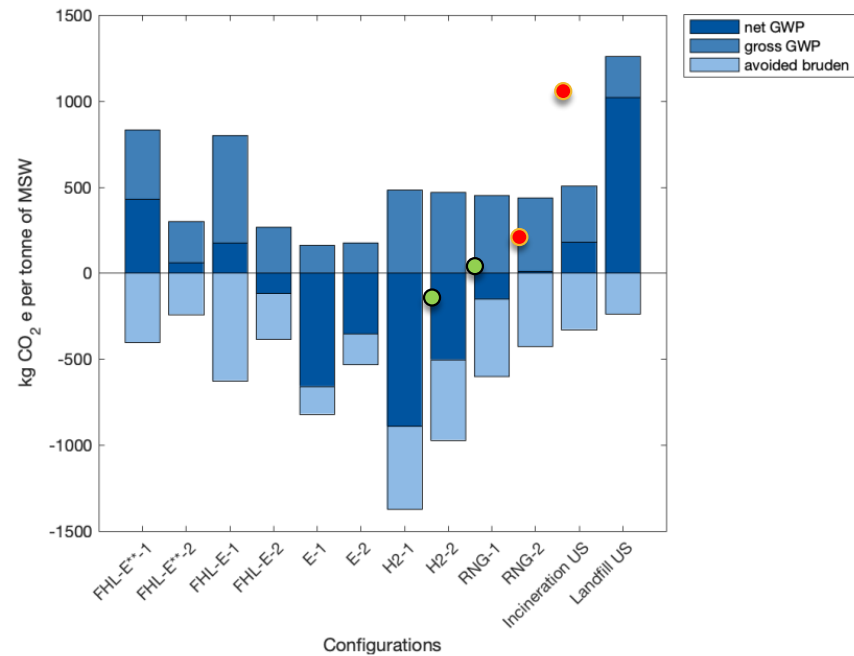
presented by
Ganter, Alissa
StudentID no. 355 918Supervisor:
Professor Alissa Kendall, Ph.D.
Marvin Bachmann, M.Sc.

Figure 4.3.: Comparison of the FastOx® Configurations

Configurations	EER	Carbon Intensity	LCFS credit
FHL-E-1	3.4	51 $g_{CO_2 eq.} / MJ$	0.18 \$/kWh
FHL-E-2	3.4	-85 $g_{CO_2 eq.} / MJ$	0.22 \$/kWh
E-1	3.4	-42 $g_{CO_2 eq.} / MJ$	0.24 \$/kWh
E-2	3.4	-65 $g_{CO_2 eq.} / MJ$	0.25 \$/kWh
H ₂ -1	2.5	11 $g_{CO_2 eq.} / MJ$	4.93 \$/kg
H ₂ -2	2.5	14 $g_{CO_2 eq.} / MJ$	4.86 \$/kg
RNG-1	1	12 $g_{CO_2 eq.} / MJ$	15.85 \$/MMBTU
RNG-2	1	15 $g_{CO_2 eq.} / MJ$	15.47 \$/MMBTU

Table 3.5.: Settings of the LCFS credit price calculator and LCFS credit results

Study Results – Simple 10yr Breakeven Price


- HP more favorable over LP
- Syngas recycle (SR) more favorable over nat. gas (NG) procurement.
- Assumption: all CAPEX absorbed in Yr0, (no discounts or grants)

Config	TICC	RNG Produced	LCFS Credit	Feed Mtl. Tip Fee
	[\$MM]	[MMBTU/d]	[\$/MMBTU]	[\$/ ton]
LP (<15 PSIG), NG	\$283.3	12,870	\$15.85	\$30.00
				\$0.00
				-\$30.00
			\$0.00	\$30.00
				\$0.00
				-\$30.00
LP (<15 PSIG), SR	\$283.3	11,433	\$15.47	\$30.00
				\$0.00
				-\$30.00
			\$0.00	\$30.00
				\$0.00
				-\$30.00
HP (150 PSIG), NG	\$277.1	13,071	\$15.85	\$30.00
				\$0.00
				-\$30.00
			\$0.00	\$30.00
				\$0.00
				-\$30.00
HP (150 PSIG), SR	\$277.1	11,548	\$15.47	\$30.00
				\$0.00
				-\$30.00
			\$0.00	\$30.00
				\$0.00
				-\$30.00

10-Year Break-Even	
Annual Profit	SNG Sale Price Req.
[\$MM/yr]	[\$/MMBTU]
\$28.3	-\$1.62
\$28.3	\$2.17
\$28.3	\$7.51
\$28.3	\$12.68
\$28.3	\$18.02
\$28.3	\$23.37
\$28.3	-\$5.98
\$28.3	-\$1.92
\$28.3	\$2.14
\$28.3	\$9.49
\$28.3	\$13.55
\$28.3	\$17.61
\$27.7	-\$2.35
\$27.7	\$0.39
\$27.7	\$6.42
\$27.7	\$10.22
\$27.7	\$16.24
\$27.7	\$22.27
\$27.7	-\$8.83
\$27.7	-\$4.81
\$27.7	-\$0.79
\$27.7	\$6.64
\$27.7	\$10.66
\$27.7	\$14.68

Study Results – LCOF and Sensitivity Analysis

CEC - Levelized Cost of Fuel Calculator

	CALCULATOR: LEVELIZED COST OF SNG PRODUCTION	
	Based-upon the California Energy Commission's LCOF calculator, supplied by CEC's ARFVTP group	
	$\text{Levelized Cost of Fuel } [\$/\text{MMBTU}] = \frac{(\text{Amortized CapEx} + \text{Net OpEx}) [\$/\text{y}]}{\text{Annual RNG Production in 1 Year } [\text{MMBTU}/\text{y}]}$	
SCENARIO MODELED: 1,000MTPD biomass/wood waste converted in the "High Pressure" FastOx Gasification system with Syngas Recycle. LCFS credits available. RFS credits not included.		

CapEx also known as Total Capital Investment (TCI) Inputs:	
Equipment Cost (Installed):	\$277.10
Materials/Parts Cost (Installed):	inc. in Equip. Line
Labor Cost:	inc. in Equip. Line
Engineering Cost:	inc. in Equip. Line
Design Cost:	inc. in Equip. Line
Permitting Cost:	inc. in Equip. Line
Land Prep Cost:	inc. in Equip. Line
Other Cost:	inc. in Equip. Line
CapEx / TCI Grand Total: (\$MM)	\$277.10

OpEx (Fixed costs that occurs whether the plant is operating or not) and non-feedstock Variable Expenses (Costs directly related or proportional to amount of products output by plant) Inputs:	
Labor Cost (Fixed):	\$4.24
Maintenance Cost (Fixed):	\$4.43
Insurance Cost (Fixed):	\$0.15
Technology Licence Cost (Fixed):	\$0.40
Other (Fixed) Cost:	\$0.00
Chemical (Variable) Cost:	\$3.63
Utilities (Variable) Cost:	\$13.34
Air/Water/Waste Treatment or Disposal Cost:	\$0.00
Other (Variable) Cost:	\$0.00
Annual Gross OpEx: (\$MM/y)	\$26.19

*Utilities costs:	Electricity (\$/kWh):	\$0.120
	Nat. Gas (\$/MMBTU):	\$3.000

Other Revenue Inputs		Units
Tipping Fee / Cost (-ve):	\$30.00	\$/ton
	\$16.10	\$/MM / y
Co-Product #1:	\$20.00	\$/ton
Inert Stone	\$0.22	\$/MM / y
Co-Product #2:	\$180.00	\$/ton
Alloyed Metals	\$0.00	\$/MM / y
Co-Product #3:	\$0.140	\$/100CF
CO2	\$10.37	\$/MM / y
RFS Credits:	\$0.00	\$/MMBTU
	\$0.00	\$/MM / y
LCFS Credits:	\$15.47	\$/MMBTU
	\$61.95	\$/MM / y

Assumptions for amortizing Annual CapEx	
Debt fraction (fraction of TCI):	1.00
Amount of Debt (\$MM borrowed):	\$277.10
Debt Interest (%/y):	5.00%
Debt Term (years):	15
Equity fraction (fraction of TCI):	0.00
Amount of equity: \$ million investment	\$0.00
Return on investment/Equity (%/y):	12.00%
Project Life (years):	15

LCOF [\$/MMBTU]:	-\$8.927
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Annual CapEx (amortized):	\$26.70
Annual Gross OpEx:	\$26.19
Feedstock Cost and Co-Product Sales:	-\$88.63

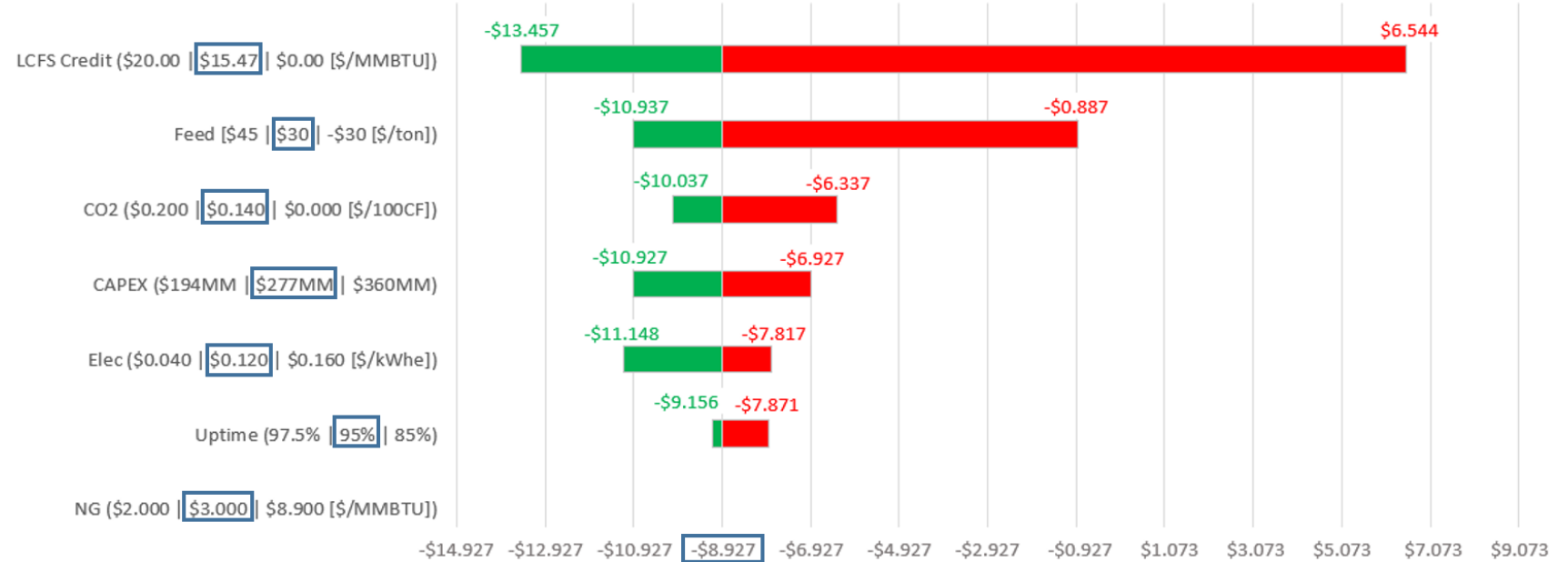
Feedstock Cost and Co-Product Sales (\$MM/y)	
Feedstock #1 Cost (-ve is revenue):	-\$16.10
Co-Product Sales: (Inert Stone and Alloyed Metals)	-\$72.54
Feedstock Grand Total:	-\$88.63

Total SNG Production	
[MMBTU/y]:	4,004,000

Amortization Calculations	
Debt Payment for the debt term (\$MM/y)	\$26.70
Present Value (PV) of debt payment (\$MM)	\$277.10
Debt payment levelized over project life (\$MM/y)	\$26.70
Equity payment for life of project (\$MM/y)	\$0.00

Assumptions for RFS Credits		\$ per unit
Category and RIN Code		
Cellulosic Biofuels - D3		
Biomass-derived Diesel - D4		
Advanced Biofuels - D5		
Renewable Fuel - D6		
Cellulosic Diesel - D7		

Comments/Notes:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This LCOF calculation assumes the project receives wood waste with a corresponding tip fee \$30.0/ton collected by the plant owners. The \$15.47/MMBTU LCFS Credit was calculated by UC Davis, as part of an LCA study on the FastOx Technology. The carbon intensity (CI) of FastOx-produced RNG (assuming an MSW feedstock) was 19 gCO2e/MJ. Note, with biomass/wood waste, the CI would be even lower, and therefore return a greater LCFS credit for the plant owners and further revenue. The Waste-to-SNG system is assumed to have an annual uptime/availability of 95.0% which affects variable outputs and variable costs, while fixed costs remain identical (labor, maintenance etc. are assumed constant) "Equipment Cost (Installed)" includes the cost of Site Development/Land Prep, Utilities Interconnects, all plant equipment/modules Procurement, Shipping, Install and Commissioning. It also included the "Engineering" and "Design" costs for both the modular system/equipment, and the overall site/plant. "Permitting Cost" includes all engineering and acquisition fees for environmental (CEQA, Air, Water, Waste) permits, local Use permits, and safety (Cal/OSHA etc.) permits, including inspections and 3rd-party compliance testing. The project is conservatively assumed to be 100% debt-financed. In reality, most projects would likely have some equity financing, some tax incentives, possibly even some grant funding too. 	



Presentation Conclusions

- **FastOx-based projects** for the conversion of waste wood exhibit **strong project economics** that don't require **Carbon Credits** to be feasible
- **Sierra Energy** supports the **Standard Renewable Gas Interconnection Tariff**, as it will **lower project development costs and interconnection costs (on both sides)**, lowering the cost of RNG, increasing project and technology adoption.
- If the '**Maximum allowable H₂**' in the injected RNG can be increased (above the existing 0.10%vol. limit), this **would have additional positive impact on the RNG yield, and CAPEX and OPEX**, lowering RNG costs and further increasing project and technology adoption.